

President or the Director of the White House Office on Environmental Policy shall from time to time determine.

Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The Council shall advise the President on matters involving sustainable development. "Sustainable development" is broadly defined as economic growth that will benefit present and future generations without detrimentally affecting the resources or biological systems of the planet.

(b) The Council shall develop and recommend to the President a national sustainable development action strategy that will foster economic vitality.

(c) The chairperson or chairpersons may, from time to time, invite experts to submit information to the Council and may form subcommittees of the Council to review and report to the Council on the development of national and local sustainable development plans.

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) The heads of executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide to the Council such information with respect to sustainable development as the Council requires to carry out its functions.

(b) Members of the Council shall serve without compensation, but shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707).

(c) The White House Office on Environmental Policy shall obtain funding for the Council from the Department of the Interior or such other sources (including other Federal agencies) as may lawfully contribute to such activities. The funding received shall provide for the administrative and financial support of the Council.

(d) The Office of Administration in the Executive Office of the President shall, on a reimbursable basis, provide such administrative services for the Council as may be required.

Sec. 4. General. (a) I have determined that the Council shall be established in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.). Notwithstanding any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Ad-

visory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting to the Congress, which are applicable to the Council, shall be performed by the Office of Administration in the Executive Office of the President in accord with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

(b) The Council shall exist for a period of 2 years from the date of this order, unless the Council's charter is subsequently extended.

(c) Executive Order No. 12737, which established the President's Commission on Environmental Quality, is revoked.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
June 29, 1993.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:40 p.m., June 30, 1993]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on July 2.

Memorandum on Delegation of Authority on Trade With Japan

June 29, 1993

Presidential Determination No. 93-29

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Subject: Delegation of Authority to Modify or Terminate Title VII Trade Action Taken Against Japan

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including 3 U.S.C. section 301, I hereby delegate to the United States Trade Representative the powers granted the President:

(1) in section 305(g)(1)(A) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2515(g)(1)(A) (the Act)), to formally identify Japan as a country that discriminates against U.S. products or services in government procurement of construction, architectural, and engineering services; and

(2) in section 305(g)(2) of the Act to impose, modify, or restrict sanctions in response to the discrimination so identified.

This delegation of authority is effective until July 2, 1993. You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the *Federal Register*.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:52 p.m., June 29, 1993]

NOTE: This memorandum was published in the *Federal Register* on July 1.

**Message to the Senate Transmitting
the Convention on the Marking of
Explosives for Detection**

June 29, 1993

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection with Technical Annex, done at Montreal on March 1, 1991. The report of the Department of State is also enclosed for the information of the Senate.

The terrorist bombing of Pan Am 103 in December 1988 with the resultant deaths of 270 (including 189 Americans), and the terrorist bombing of UTA flight 772 in September 1989 with the resultant deaths of 171 (including 7 Americans), dramatically demonstrate the threat posed by virtually undetectable plastic explosives in the hands of those nations and groups that engage in terrorist savagery.

This Convention is aimed at precluding such incidents from recurring, as well as others where plastic explosives are utilized, by requiring States that produce plastic explosives to mark them at the time of manufacture with a substance to enhance their detectability by commercially available mechanical or canine detectors. States are also required to ensure that controls are implemented over the sale, use, and disposition of marked and unmarked plastic explosives.

Work on the Convention began in January 1990 under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) on the basis of an initial draft prepared by a special subcommittee of the ICAO Legal Committee. That work was completed, and the Con-

vention was adopted by consensus, at an international conference in Montreal in March 1991. The United States and 50 other States signed the Convention. Early ratification by the United States should encourage other nations to become party to the Convention.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Convention and give its advice and consent to ratification, subject to the declaration described in the accompanying report of the Secretary of State.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
June 29, 1993.

**Message on the Observance of
Independence Day, 1993**

June 29, 1993

On Independence Day, we celebrate the birth of the first and greatest democracy of the modern era. The ideals embodied by the Declaration of Independence have served as a guide for our nation and as an inspiration for people around the world. This document delineated the very idea of America, that individual rights are derived not from the generosity of the government, but from the hand of the Almighty. The Founders forever abandoned their allegiance to the old European notions of caste and instead dedicated themselves to the belief that all people are created equal.

The brilliant men who gathered in Philadelphia 218 years ago to declare our nation's independence risked their honor, their fortunes, and their very lives to create a better future for their children and grandchildren. As the inheritors of freedom's legacy, we owe our liberties to the fact that our Founders saw the need for dramatic change and acted upon it.

Today, vast changes are sweeping the globe. Nations that have known only tyranny for centuries are suddenly dedicating themselves to the ideals of freedom and democracy. And wherever freedom is proclaimed, echoes of the American Declaration of Inde-